The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

761—THIRD YEAR | BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864. | PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE:
For balances in hand, ... 2 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY:
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 per cent.
For balances against Customers ..... 15 per cent.
Deposits for a fixed time in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing line of business, the public is informed that the following alterations are made in the rates of interest agreeable to the Bank:—

Specie—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on convenient terms.

Bonds—Money is allowed on mercantile and other bonds, with approved sureties.

Gold—Advances are also made upon gold, with drawback or other parties who may prefer liquidating ordinary and immediate securities against which they may draw up to an amount previously assigned under conditions satisfactory for the fulfilment of agreement.

Fourth—Money is received to account current, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, and a fixed term of 90 days, with approved bonds, for deposits, which are at once to retire at that time, by means of checks, part at the full amount of their value, and so on, the security not to exceed three hundred dollarsor one hundred thousand dollars paper, to which end the original bond for deposit will be returned to be given up at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Deposits are received in Government Bonds, Municipal Bonds, No. 2, Gold Bonds, Exposition, Rio Janeiro, as other places in the Republic, England and Europe, and other Loans, for which receipts will be given therefore.

Sixth—The Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions with the rest of the banking establishments. The establishment is always open from 10 A.M. 4 P.M.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the branches of the

NATIONAL BANK,

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. Fauvety, Dreyer, and Co., Bankers, LONDON;
and on J. Bonnard and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL.
Money orders may also be had at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 48 Calle San Martin opposite the Bolsa.

THOMAS B. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE
UNION BANK OF ENGLAND
London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank,
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of THE NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from
W. & M. M'CULLOCH,
No. 28 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Enniscorthy	Middletown.	
Ballina	Enniskillen	Monaghan	
Belfast	Fermoy	Mountmellick	
Belmullet	Hamilton	Mullingar	
Boyle	Kilkenny	Nenagh	
Carlow	Killarney	Newcastle	
Castlebar	Kilrush	County Limerick	
Castleblayney	Kinsale	New Ross	
Cavan	Letterkenny	Parsonstown	
Clonmel	Limerick	Portadown	
Cookstown	Lisburn	Roscrea	
Coothill	Londonderry	Sligo	
Cork	Longford	Thurles	
Dungarvan	Loughrea	Tipperary	
Ennis	Lurgan	Tralee	
Enniscorthy	Mallow	Waterford	
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Britton & Medina General (Incorporated with the Lobity General) Life Assurance Association.

Chief Offices—No. 29, Lombard Street, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000l. Sterling.

Prospectuses, Forms, and every information, and proposals for assurance may be had at the Agency, No. 4 Calle San Martin, opposite the Bolsa.

GEORGE WILKS,
4 Calle Nuevo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in Calle Cangallo, No. 99, where applications will also be received for Risks.

Office—Calle Cangallo, No. 99.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Don Tomas Anchorena, President.
" Don Norberto de la Riestra, Vice-President.
" Don Eduardo Lahitte.
" Don Ramon Santamarina.
" Don Jose Roque Perez.
" Don Jose Benito Cabral.
" Don Jose Maria Gutierrez.
" Don Francisco P. Moreno, Secretary.

Quelegnaychu Steam Navigation Company,

Ports of the Uruguay,
Nº 12 R. A.

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

This fast vessel, specially constructed for navigating the Uruguay river, will leave Quelegnaychu on Friday for Nueva Palmira, touching at the intermediate ports.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

British Steamer 'FAIRY,'

Will Ibis, fortnightly, beautiful Steamer will leave this for the Ports of the Uruguay, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P.M., and every SATURDAY, at Half-past Nine in the Afternoon.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

CABIN.

Ninth cabin	...	4
Meridiana	...	4
Flamenco	...	4
Montevideo	...	4
Conception del Uruguay	...	16
Rosario	...	12
Esperanza	...	14
Colonia, Sola	...	2

Steerage, Half Price.

Meals—Breakfast, at each, silver, 1 per cent.
Dinner, at 5 o'clock, 2 dollars, 1 per cent.
Passengers are requested to be on board without fail, at the hour of sailing. Goods will be received at the Agency up to 3 o'clock the day of sailing.
Agency Calle Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank,
(Limited.)
80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.
Capital—1,000,000l. Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed	...	6 per cent.
Charged	...	12 "

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days ..... 9 per cent.
On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum below the current rate of discount.
Bills and Bonds, with approved sureties, will be discounted at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
From the 1st July, 1864, until further account current, the rate for the Sale of Deposits will be 6 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE and LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This immense fund company, in every respects the greatest of the kind in the world, continues to transact business on this day. The best offices can be had on the most favourable terms, at the Agency, Calle Bartolomé Mitre, No. 4, Buenos Ayres, Patriotic, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Sheffield, Leith, Newcastle, Southampton, Montevideo, Colonia, and Gualeguaychu.

The ROYAL is remarkable for the promptitude and liberality with which it settles its claims. In the year 1863 it paid no less than 1,000 claims, amounting to upwards of 150,000 pounds sterling, in Great Britain and Ireland alone. In the Argentine Republic it has paid many claims, and has accumulated funds in hand, ever and above sterling claims, to the amount of upwards of one million dollars currency, for the satisfaction of its outstanding liabilities. Here the Engineers and all countries, including the Argentine Republic, are on the 1st class terms of this Company.

Persons insuring elsewhere that "all the property of the Company is invested in the Government Funds of Great Britain" is a statement now exceeding one million sterling. The Royal has invested in the Argentine Republic, for the use, and also Life Assurance.

The Directors of the Royal Co. are authorized to insure property, Life and Life in every large amount, at moderate rates, and to settle claims with the utmost promptitude. Apply at the Agency, Calle Bartolomé Mitre, No. 4, Buenos Ayres, Patriotic, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Sheffield, Leith, Newcastle, Southampton, Montevideo, Colonia, and Gualeguaychu.

HENRY A. GREEN and Co., Ship-brokers, Calle Bartolomé Mitre, No. 4.

Notes—Prospectuses and illustrated almanac may be had on application at Office. N. 2

Steam-boat Agency

And General Commission.
WILLIAM MATTI & CO.,
81—Cangallo—81.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer
SIRENETTE
Will leave every Wednesday and Saturday, and return on Tuesday and Friday.

FOR ROSARIO,
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, San Nicolas, and San Nicolas voyage by the Tonnage Dues and Pilotage taking Cargo, the Steamer
CHIMANGO,
Captain Lelie,
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at Twelve o'Clock Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
PAMPA,
Leaves the "Dique de los Nuevos Portlos" every Friday after the arrival of the Mail from the Northern Ports, touching at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, San Nicolas, Ibicuy, and Gualeguay, and returns every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Touching at Rosario, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer
PARANA,
Leaves Monday at Noon, and returns on Friday, 5th August.

FOR CORRIENTES,
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Vuelta Caya, Bella Vista, and Goya, the Steamer
ENTRERIANO,
Leaves Monday 1st August, and returns on Friday, 12th August, and returns on Friday, 19th August.

PASSAGE.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Montevideo (outside) ...	$ Patria Pe. do	24
Zarate	4 Bella Vista	16
Las Palmas	6 Goya	20
Obligado, do.	10 La Empresa, do.	24
San Nicolas, do.	12 Corrientes, do.	30
Quelgnay, do.	16	
Ibicuy, do.	18	
Gualeguay, do.	20	

HALF PRICE.

PLEASURE.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Montevideo, one turn ...	4	Patria Pe. do 16
Rosario	6	Bella Vista 10
Obligado	8	Goya 12
Gualeguay	10	Corrientes, do. 16
Ibicuy	12	

FOR CURUZU.
Calling at San Nicolas, Ramallo, Conchitas, Asunción, and other Intermediate ports, the Steamship
PARANA,
Captain Ubaldino de Rivera, leaves on 5th August.

PASSAGE.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Port Nicol	10	Conchitas 26
Ramallo	16	Asunción 40
Rosario	20	

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

D.S.N. No. 1 Calle Maipu.

La Zungara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for Passage money to the above mentioned Ships are requested to call at their Office and pay the same, as the Ships will positively leave the Port on the 6th instant, and all Goods not shipped by that time will be landed at the Custom House.

FOR GUALEGUAY.

The Steamer
ZUNGARA
Will leave for Gualeguay and Intermediate Ports on Monday, 8th instant.

FOR ROSARIO.

The Steamer
ISTRIA
Will leave for Rosario and Intermediate Ports on Monday, 8th instant.

Cumberlaen and Orrorse,
Calle San Bonifacio Diago.

American Dentist.
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 25.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in 10 minutes and in an upward manner, so as to be perfectly useful for mastication, and not only ornamental. Teeth filled with gold, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

Royal Insurance Company.

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D.S.N. No. 1 Calle Maipu.

Argentine Diligences

DO CALLES RIVADAVIA, 182.

Leave Buenos Ayres for Mercedes, Las Andaluzia de Quilmes, Ensenada, Barracas al Sud, Flores, Belgrano, Morón, Lujan, Chacarita, Merlo, Moreno, Cañuelas, Ranchos, Dolores, Monte, Ajo, Tuyu, Mar Chiquita, Tandil, Azul, Tapalqué, Las Flores, Rio Quarto, Rio Tercero, Mendoza, Rosario, Santa Fé, Paraná, Gualeguay, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion del Uruguay, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Goya, Bella Vista, Curuzu Cuatia, Paso de los Libres, Uruguayana, Cruz Alta, Passo Fundo, Cassiquiare, Rio Pardo, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Montevideo, Colonia, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Salto, Paysandu, Concordia, Gualeguay, Gualeguaychu, Nueva Palmira, Carmelo, Soriano

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$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of anonymous communication. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Ab falsi nudesni ni veri non audeam dicere."—*Cicero.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

THE AMERICAN BENEFIT

To night the Italian company will give the opera of 'Maria' at Colon Theatre, for the benefit of the United States' Sanatory Committee. If there is a pleasure in doing good, we may be excused any mention of the theatrical attractions on this night, and make a few remarks about the charitable object in view.

Many and contending opinions are held about the present war in the United States, but no one can fail to entertain the highest esteem for the philanthropic association, which entirely dedicates its energies to the cure of the poor wounded soldier, rescuing him on the field of battle and tending him in hospital. Who so helpless and deserving of pity as he? What mission more angelic than that of lending him relief? These two reflections are worth a homily on Christian charity.

In claiming the sympathy of our readers, we address ourself to the English and Germans: the Americans need no invitation. On a former occasion we called to mind the princely and indiscriminate generosity of the United States to Ireland, Lancashire, and other suffering populations. Yet in the present case, we do not so much consider it a matter of national acknowledgment, as a noble act of kindness, where kindness is most felt, and purely individual.

Each of those who resists at the Benefit to-night, to the entertainment by the Italian lessee (Sr. Pestalardo), will have the just conviction that he has bound up the bleeding limb, perhaps preserved the life of a fellow-creature; we may say of a countryman. Every dollar so contributed, will furnish the medicine and attendance of hospital care to some disabled poor fellow, or bring comfort to his home.

Many a grateful tear will course down the furrowed cheek of the soldier lying on his bed of pain, when he hears that far-off friends in Buenos Ayres have contributed for his relief. Many a one whose sister, wife will praise God with joy for the husband restored to her through the efforts of our citizens. Many a fervent prayer will be offered up night and morning by infant voices for those generous persons who have saved them from orphanage And yet it is no less easy than pleasant to do this good work. We feel we have said enough by merely reminding our readers that the American benefit takes place to-night.

THE CENSUS

When the new Provincial Minister entered office, the first thing we heard of was, that the Government of Buenos Ayres had determined to take a census which, to our mind, would be a most beneficial measure. Application was made to us by a gentleman who has the *entrée* at the Government-house, for any census returns or books which we had or knew of. We at once applied to a distinguished foreign gentleman for the last census book of the United States, and obtained same, but there the matter apparently ended. We profess to be utterly ignorant of the reason why the census project seems to have been suspended, and think that as no good objection can be offered to it, that the Government should carry it out.

The economists of Buenos Ayres base all their calculations upon the Custom-house returns: the number of sheep, cows, horses, and mares in the camps are all *guessed at* from the Custom-house figures, which represent wool and hides exported. The reason of this is, that rent statistics cannot be got at, and in the taking of the proposed census equal care should be ta'en in ascertaining the number of sheep and cattle in each partido, as the white, black, and mixed population of the province.

But the labours of the census takers should not be confined to these items only, they should also take the number of unemployed, people living in each partido: that is to say, it is notorious that in every district there are small knots constituted by people who follow no particular industry, and who have no visible means of subsistence. These hovels are the nests of crime; they supply the material for the army of the vagrant of every description. We want to get at the exact number of these establishments, and we want to put an end to our rulers the urgent necessity of a sweeping camp reform.

Another interesting item would be the number of these 'boliches,' or grog shops, the average capital of the proprietors, and also the number of 'mercachiflas' peregrinating through the partidos.

The Minister who obtains such a census, whether Costa or Cecilio, we care not, deserves well of the country, for the present unprotected state of the camp baffles all description: homeless wretches are starving day and night, robbing in one place, selling in another, and fighting and killing in a third. We feel in justice bound to say, that the majority of these wretches are provincianos, the natives of the camps of Buenos Ayres, for the most part, having their families and struggling in an honest way to eke out a livelihood.

We hope, therefore, that the census project is not lost sight of, and we feel convinced, if properly taken, it will do a deal of good, and at least serve to convince the men in power that the Standard' had cause for demanding a thorough camp reform.

THE CALVETE QUESTION

We regret to be obliged emphatically to deny all participation in the opinions of Don Mariano Argentino and other impartial papers who seek to defend the Calvete libel or at least save its author from the chastisement of Congress and quote the 'Standard' as an ally in their opinions. The 'National,' being Senator Piñero's penny-whistle, of course invokes vengeance on the offender; but in the present case the 'Standard' is above suspicion of bias, and on principle we demand punishment: for a disgraceful and scurrilous attack based on a personal infirmity of the aggrieved party. In our view it is a matter of no more than a matter of opinion, to call the Congress a set of donkies; the camp alcaldes a parcel of scoundrels, the judges a corrupt body of hypocrites; the President a tyrant, and the Governor a pettifogger, since the very office these men hold exposes them to fearless censure. We should be sorry to see any attempt to bridle the public voice in such a manner, for it is true or false.

But it is very different when a poor man is held up to public ridicule for a defect in his personal appearance. That has indeed a bad case who is reduced to the miserable extremity of proving that his adversary is wrong, because he is ugly. And what shall we say of the logical brother-Senator who sought to defend Calvete on the grounds that Sr. Bamberger was ugly? We do not study English law to advantage, for in such cases it is laid down——the greater the truth the greater the libel.

As to the threat of horse whipping, it is equivalent to the fulfilment of so scandalous an outrage; and it is surprising that the Senator has treated the same with indifference. Certainly our National Chambers in such case would demand a higher level of morality. It is, moreover, necessary to put a stop to this system of military bullying: we remember the case of the German correspondent who was almost killed with the side path to a fellow wearing a sword. Are we to canonize such outrages? Surely not: let us rally round the side path to a fellow wearing a sword. Are we to canonize such outrages? Surely not: let us rally round the flag with confidence for the liberty given to soldiers: we wish to see it checked with an iron hand.

The Buenos Argentina', and French paper oppose the interference of Congress in the present confessedly scandalous case, on grounds apparently specious and most plausible. It is feared that if an example be given for arbitrary jurisdiction in matters of the kind, the liberty of the press will be destroyed or at least menaced. We do not fear such an event, although the Standard' might make much to fear most obnoxious, as we are daily in the habit of saying that our legislators are not giving voice for their high salaries, and that they often commit absurdities

Nevertheless we uphold public decency and the dignity of the popular representatives, while arming Congress with a weapon which it may afterwards employ against ourself, we have sufficient confidence to continue our fearless censure when we consider it merited, whether by President or Chambers; but we will never descend to the ignoble pandering to man's features, or threatening to horsewhip him because he squints.

In may appear the more strange that we take this view of M. Piñero's case, since that Senator had the audacity and disregard for truth to say in his paper 'El Nacional' that one of the Editors of the 'Standard' when formerly a teacher of languages was guilty of stealing candles from his pupils. The charge was absurd, but no less an indication of the venom of an ill-regulated mind. We pity the unfortunate creature in his old age, he has to complain of an abuse which he was the first to introduce.

The sooner, however, such abuses be stopped, the better for the honour of Buenos Ayres, for the dignity of the Press, and for the happiness of all. We therefore demand a prosecution of the Calvete libel.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

It rained heavily on Wednesday night. The roads are, as a matter of course, in a most horrible state, and as for the streets, the ladies will have to put on Bloomer costume, if the Municipality do not employ some scavengers to clear away the mud and puddle.

The Brazilian steamer Gerente arrived in Montevideo on the 3d inst., with a number of passengers, and bringing dates from Rio to the 20th of July. She brought a number of passengers to Montevideo, but no later dates from Europe or the States.

The great row in the Boca seems to have completely subsided, but as yet we have not heard the number of killed, wounded, and missing.

Minister Saraiva has at last gone down to Montevideo with an ultimatum in his pocket for President Aguirre, allowing him only 48 hours to give an answer, pro or con. We understand that Sr. Aguirre is as anxious as ever for peace, but that there are new difficulties in the way now. It is the ardent wish of all, that terms should be come to, and an end put to the Flores' revolution.

In the town of Chascomus another meeting has been held for the purpose of building an hospital which is so much required. We are glad to see that the Juez de Paz, and all the principal men in Chascomus take part in the movement; and, it is to be hoped, that the Provincial Government will also lend its aid, as owing to the growing importance of the town an hospital is very much required.

In the southern part of this city robberies are alarmingly increasing. A gentleman, who resides near Leandro Quinta, in Calle Defensa, states that during the last few days more than half a dozen of houses have been robbed.

Captain Hanham sailed from Montevideo for the Pacific, on the 3rd inst., in his yacht Themis. When in Buenos Ayres he offered to take Mr. John Lelong with him to Valparaiso and the Sandwich Islands; but, we are happy to say, Mr. Lelong declined most graciously the offer.

Mr. Bamberger, who was formerly United States' Consul in Asuncion, we believe, is now engaged on a history of Paraguay, which will be shortly published in Stuttgart, in four different languages, German, French, English, and Spanish. Our organ, the 'Tribuna,' who has probably seen the proof sheets, states that the work in question will be the most valuable that has appeared upon Paraguay in Europe. We are surprised at this, as from what we have seen of Bamberger's diplomatic, or rather Consular career in Paraguay, we should say he would be the last person to speak bully of a country where he received such uniform kindness.

To day three or four young Englishmen came to us up to Entre Rios to look for camp and cattle. They have money. They are pushing fellows, and we wish them the best of good luck.

House rent, we read in the 'Tribuna,' is falling, or rather the land owners who attempted to increase their rents 25 or 30 per cent. have found out their mistake, as the tenants fled, and the houses have for the last three months remained untenanted.

A subscriber from Ensenada writes us that the camps are in splendid condition, and the farmers out there in the best of humour. We wish we could say as much of the camps in the neighbourhood lately.

The heirs of our John Butler are making a most liberal manner to present themselves. We see the advertisements in the Spanish papers, and think it unnecessary to say more to our subscribers. Mr. Fox evidently forgot to publish the advertisement in the 'Standard.'

The English ship Sea Park, which sailed from Cardiff to Callao, was lost on the Brazilian coast: the captain, pilot, an 1 ten of the crew were picked up by the Fatershield, after being three days in the ocean.

DEBATE IN THE BRAZILIAN CHAMBERS

Hostilities to Banda Oriental

On the 23rd ult. the Brazilian Senate was occupied with Sr Da Motta's interpellation of the Cabinet, calling for explanations as to the course intended by Government in the Montevideon question.

The President of the Council objected to such explanation as highly inconvenient at the present state of affairs. The failure of negotiations between Flores and President Aguirre did not import a defeat to our envoy, since his business was quite distinct, namely to demand reparation for injuries done to Brazilian subjects. It happened that the British Minister, Mr. Thornton, proposed to the Argentine Foreign Secretary, Sr. Elizalde, to attempt a mediation, in which Sr. Saraiva was afterwards invited to take part. The latter did so, as the chief interest of Brazil in a pacific arrangement. It is therefore not true that Sr. Saraiva went *in the suit of Sr. Elizalde*, but rather vice-versa. Neither is the retirement of our envoy from Montevideo equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations, since he only went to B. Ayres to present his credentials to the Argentine Government. On his return he would present an Ultimatum to President Aguirre. This does not amount to a declaration of war, but simply measures of precaution or caution to enforce respect for the rights of Brazilian residents. For this purpose our army is about to cross the frontier a step justified by the law of nations, which may be a prelude to war, though not actually a commencement of hostilities. Such is the actual state of the question. We may be forced into war, but the Government will not hesitate, but there is still a hope of peace.

Sr Da Motta thanked the Minister for his observations, but regretted he had not answered with more frankness to the popular enquiries. He was however mistaken in attributing to Mr. Thornton the idea of mediation first, since President Mitre in his pretended execution on board the English gunboat and on that occasion received with a severe view with Flores in Argentine waters. The Brazilian Minister unfortunately held an inferior position in the media of a counterpoise to the Argentine Minister, the English Minister sat at the head of the table. It is also stated in that capital that the English Government will take measures to prevent any coercive action on the part of Brazil in the republic. It is clear that the English Minister got well instructed in order to counteract the Brazilian demands. Sr Saraiva was so pusillanimous as to withdraw his note of ultimatum which he presented. The English Government cannot be so blind as to think President Aguirre the only power that could hold the balance. Experience shows the contrary. In 1851 we aided Gen. Flores to be elected President. What satisfaction did we get for our services in 1852? Why the Chambers of Montevideo has cost Brazil much blood and money, and our experience there is unfortunate. The lawful Government could not hold its own. The Ministry talk of an Ultimatum, but do not state what our army is going to do. It is said to enter, but what if the places will it seize, what armies will it first encounter, or is it merely intended for a grand parade?

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply stated that Sr Saraiva was slow to intimidate the Oriental Government except it were under the shelter of strengthening the rebels. His mission was one of peace although charged with an Ultimatum, hence he at once joined the mediation, but now that it had failed it was time to present the Ultimatum, and take the law into our own hands, by occupying the frontier, placing forces in the Uruguay and preventing the repetition of injuries. The Imperial Government is determined to display great firmness.

Sr Pimenta deprecated the meditation of Saraiva, as being a recognition of Flores as a belligerent. In this respect the Imperial Government must treat with that rebel.

Sr Ferreira avowed that the rebels had received supplies in the Brazilian provinces openly, and denied Flores' rights as a belligerent.

The debate was continued in the session of the 24th ult.

Sr. Parnahos condemned the ultimatum as being a menace of hostilities, and likely to involve Brazil in a serious war. Sr. Saraiva, was also wrong in joining a mediation got up with a view to counteract the demands of Brazil, and initiated by the Minister of a court which our diplomatic relations are at present suspended. As to reprisals this would be worse than armed intervention, for the former exposes us to war, while the latter would in any case restore peace to the Oriental republic.

Sr Flores was opposed to the Argument. Sr. Saraiva was not to blame, since President Aguirre admitted him such rights. It would be well there fore for Brazil to make an armed intervension.

Sr. Zacharias insisted on reprisals for the murders and robberies committed on Brazilian subjects, for which the Oriental republic must make satisfaction. Brazil should employ her forces by land and sea to do herself justice, and protect her citizens resident in that republic. War might ensue from such reprisals, but no other means was left. Armed intervention was inconvenient as the Imperial Government would side with neither of the belligerents.

Sr. De Mottu begged to withdraw his motion, which being granted, the discussion dropped.

Latest from the Banda Oriental.

From Paysandu we learn that everything is very quiet. The Government troops are in possession of the camps, and patrols are kept up on account of the bands of runaways said to exist in the woods.

Ledesma and several other prisoners have been sent on to Salta, and Salda has and others have taken their place. In the Nueva Palmyra there is a good demand 'functions,' and a public dinner given in the hotel to commemorate the victory at Laguna over the rebels. Laguna is at present in Fray Bentos.

In Montevideo public attention is attracted on the Holau question. Several of the leading merchants have offered to subscribe a fund.

The foreign estancieros are doing well, but the estancieros are fairly beggared by the revolution. The country will not be in better condition, but it is almost impossible at present to sell land or stock, and those shortsighted individuals have to be stored at the estancias, owing to the want of carts and peons.

The town of Fray Bentos which before the revolution was remarkable for its rapid progress, is now, in consequence of the mutations of authority, and the clean sweeps which have been made on the principal streets, almost deserted, the streets are covered with grass, and half the houses untenanted.

In Paysandu there is not such a visible sign of decay, owing to the presence of the troops and the numerous English estancieros in the vicinity, but the latter have suffered considerably. If the revolution lasts another 6 months the towns along the Uruguay will be all ruined and deserted

POLICE REPORT.

1. The rioters in the Boca, who repulsed the Commissary and police, will be brought before the criminal tribunal from the Policia could arrive.

2. The following articles were stolen from the shop at No. 75 Calle Cordoba, on the night of the 1, piece of cashmere, 12 cloth bags, 1 cloth shirts, 4 plaid do., several linen shirts, 4 foot-scent, 2 repeaters, 4 hats, and 1 pair of trousers, all new.

3. Colonel Arredondo, lodging in room 60 of the Anela Dorada, was robbed of some silk ties, jewellery and a revolver which were taken while he was dining in the hotel. The robber has not been discovered.

4. Mrs. Juana Gonsalez, Miss Navi dad Lopez and Mrs. Arias, all of whom were taken to the Municipal House. It seems they had confused ideas about *mesas* and *camas*.

5. The Commissary of Police sent 11 women under arrest, during last month, to the Policia. Taking the other sections in the same ratio, we have 132 women arrested each month, or 1,608 per annum.

6. By a new police regulation the forces of vigilantes are only allowed to carry *one* pistol; those at Commissaries 10.

7. Latest accounts from Barracas state that the number of deserters have taken refuge on board a vessel in the Riachuelo. It is *hoped* the police will be able to catch them. —(*Nacion Argentina.*

LAWS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The Finance Minister is laudably endeavoring to limit jobbers in the public lands by the late decree of July 28th, and that of October, 4th, and virus stumbling blocks to the fraternity. His preamble to the decree of October last, was discussed at the Negocio Club, but unfortunately it came into force when the best lands in quality and position had been sold by those the Minister alluded to; the consequence is, that a great part of them really are to be had, unstocked and uncultivated. Those who have land in town has some of these lands to dispose of, at prices varying from fifteen thousand to fifty thousand dollars per square league, for the right of possession — a title which experience shows to be very brittle, owing to the first holders not having the boundaries required by Government. With this the land agents have nothing to do; they dispose of the article without meddling with the dispeser's right to it. In fact, so few and exceptional are those who have got quiet or peaceable possession of public land, that the very name of Government land is enough to frighten the intending purchaser, if he purchases with the intention of settling. When that is not the case — when the purchaser is a jobber who buys with the view of effecting a 'negocio'—then, indeed, he buys without any fear, because he has most likely, in view some bad working, bowed down to whom he transfers his right in the land as well as the right to defend some half dozen lawsuits with which it is, in sundry cases out of a hundred, already entangled. This is what brings Government land into disrepute, and what has given rise to the idea of colonists to seek in Santa Fé the home Buenos Ayres denies them.

The Minister, who has already done so much, should not rest on his oars. It would be advisable to keep in the public lands Office three separate lists of all the lands offered or rented inside and outside the frontiers; one list to contain all the lands in litigation, the second all those to which there is an undisputed title, with the name of the person holding such title, and the third a full and explicit statement of the lots at the disposal of Government. This is asking very little more than what the 3d Article of the Decree of the 25th of October, 1861, *orders*. The advantage of this is obvious, for instance: Mr. A. offers to sell me his right to three leagues of land in Junin, whereupon I go to the Public Land Office for information and am told there that Mr. A.'s title is good; with such information I may safely buy, but if I go to the office and Mr. A.'s title is disputed, I refuse purchasing from Mr. A. until he proves his claim, unless, indeed, I were a member of the Negocio Club, in which case I would very probably come to terms with Mr. A. — some such terms as this: if I caught the fish I would be entitled to half, or certain parts of half of the profits — you understand me, brethren. It is probable the Public Lands Office could clear the land under these heads from the register ordered by the decree of June, 1863; if not, it would be absolutely necessary to put again in force the 3d Article of the decree of Mr. A., no other effort, Mr. Minister, will crown your work, and the brightest page in some future edition of the Historia Ar. Argentina will be the Minister's noble efforts to serve his country.

DECR.

AN INCORRIGIBLE ROBBER.

Military Flogging Necessary.

About twelve months ago four English ladies, (three of them belonging to the house and the other a visitor), after having spent a little about their neighbours' affairs in the street, retired to rest, the stranger sleeping in the room next the sala. The doors of the apartments were left open, but the one communicating with the back premises was shut and locked, so that it was impossible for any one to enter except by the sala door, and to reach the strange lady's apartment it would be necessary to pass through the three others.

Night came on and nothing of consequence occurred, save that one of the ladies thought she heard the door creaking on its hinges, but on calling out "Who's there?" all was noise ceased, and she slept soundly until morning. Morning dawned, and with it the ladies awoke, when lo! it was discovered that the lady's watch, chain, and other trinkets had disappeared!

Here was a mystery. Not a shadow of doubt could be thrown on the character of the cook or the servant girl a spot in another room — she was called, but could give no account of the missing watch It is true the articles belonging to the ladies already mentioned, was found open, but then, how could a robber enter and pass through three occupied rooms without the knowledge of any of all the articles belonging to the strange lady, and no more, and then return unperceived? It was thought impossible, and the *puzzle* alone must have taken them.

The ladies in the house a native of Montevideo, a large family went down to live in it, and about a month after, just at day-break, as he was between sleep and awake, he heard the door open from the outside, and he thought He fixed his eyes on it, when lo! he beheld the arm of a soldier gently pushing it back. Presently after the soldier entered, and proceeded with cautious steps to the head of the gentleman's bed, (where lay his watch on a table) he took possession of it, and then proceeded to the door equipped with fear that he could not give the alarm until the soldier had disappeared.

The gentleman presented himself at the Retiro, made his case known to the Commander, and, on the latter commanding the search, the watch was discovered on the thief. Search was made in his quarters, and, amongst other articles, ten watch and chains were found, all of which he owned up. The soldier got a few months' incarceration in prison, and, I believe, 200 lashes. About a month ago he was liberated and again took up his quarters in the Retiro, placed, however, under the surveillance of the guard, which he managed to elude the other night, and attempted another robbery. He penetrated into the back premises of a house in calle Sta. Rosa, entered a servant's room, and presented a knife at her throat and

threatened to kill her immediately if she made the least alarm. He then inquired who lived in the house, and being told it was Captain ——, the commander, he attempted to retreat with precipitation. The girl, however, gave the alarm, and he was arrested, conducted to the barracks, and got 500 lashes more.

Question:—Shall flogging in the army be abolished? LASH.

ERIN IN PATAGONIA.

(Continued.)

Gentlemen,

Well it was (as I said in my former letter) the last Saturday in April that I got on board of Nancy Riley; I came from San Fernando the night before, where I'd been hiding myself a good month or so because of the trouble I was in along with the tailor's wife and rips that I broke with the bottles of beer when I was playing Carnival out of the balcony of my quarters in the Hotel del Globo. Any how I got comfortably on board Nancy in the dark—though there was more nor one of them follows that smoke paper cigars and wear silk caps with brass edges to them looking out night and day at the hotel for me because I was wanted in the big building in the Plaza—before I went on board however a young gentleman, a friend of mine, come to me and said "Erin my boy, my banker's out of town this evening, and I want the loan of a few hundred dollars till Monday morning," "To be sure you do says I," and dealt out the notes and said as I was going on board a vessel that moment he could find me when it got back. All right says he, and he left me his I O U and his photograph when he went out of the room so as that I might know him again if ever I caught sight of him, and I think them of great value, because I'm certain sure that the name had will be a celebrated or at least an elevated individual one of these days; but for all that I'm open to part with the photograph to any gintleman that's got a thrifle of patacons and does not mind waitin' to be paid, on trust with me for the very time, and for cash I'll go into that I'll give him a liberal discount. Sure I leave it to yourselves, Mr. Editore, if this is not a fair offer, but what do you think the same lad done with me money; it came out afterwards that he had been borrowing dollars on the same tak from me own father way over the county Scott, who reminded him that same day that he was going away south, and he would be glad to see his money back before he went on board; and he says I'm sitting here he took my money over the way to the Scott, and paid him like a gintleman, and maybe that same Highlander has not been laughing at me these three months past. As soon as ever I found me back on Buenos Ayres to go South the young gintleman did the same, though it was to the North he went, to Liverpool, on board the Sun steamer, and I think the captain of that vessel by this time will be sorry that he took his I O U for the price of his pas-sage. It's no use troubling you Mishter Editore with the details of a commonplace sea voyage, it's sufficient to say we were not all chrounded, as you put in your paper, but that at the end of 10 days we arrived off the mouth of the Rio Negro, latitude about 41 South, but that he is the divil's own bay, we could not get in was the pilot come out, and the upshot of the matter was, we were drove off the cost in a big storm for eleven days, and neither sun nor stars we saw the most of that time, but the captain guessed we were between the Cape of Good Hope and the Faulkland Islands, though he would not take on himself to say within a few degrees where we were; all on board was awful savage the whole of that time, a very little made us more and we'd have shanthied at each other and at the say and the storms and the lee, not forgettin' the pilot as could not keep his nose out to keep over on the evening of the eleventh day we got back to the har where we was drove from, and it being moderate weather, Mishter Abel the pilot came on board of us, and brought us under the lee of some high sand hills where we let go our anchor in 5 fathoms of water, and made all snug for the night, waiting for the daylight next morning to cross the bar, and be sure as I'm alive I'd have given no small thrifle to be back safe in Buenos Ayres, for the breakers rolling over it was threatful to see and hear, and made me all of a thrimble the whole of that night. In my next letter I'll begin tellin' yous of all about them parts, men, manners, creatures, and customs, so I may as well conclude this letter, but before I do I am going to inform you that as usual I got into trouble on board that Nancy. This is how it was—one day after we had been blown off the cost about a week,the steam started a bit, so the Scott and myself took to shooting them big say birds that's called penguins and albitrosse, but it's nefer a one we could hit because they like you to keep to herself about treasonsense, so I thought to myself, thinks I, I'll go up to the mizen cross-trees, where there's a good seat and good boulding on, and may be I'll have a better chance of taking a steady sing up there, so I goes with me gun all complete and soon after a big bird come up under our stern and I let drive at him, but at the moment the vessel gave a big roll, so instead of hitting the bird I hit the nigger man that was steering the ship, his name was Cock Roach, ne'er another name he had. Out wowsel himself any in the vessel about two years ago, when she was at one of the Frinch West India Islands,and had been in her ever since, so as he had no name the captain christened him Cock Roach; he was always grinning and in everybody's way, and this time he put himself in my way when I was firing at the bird—of all the outrageous screecheswer a man put out of him, you never heard the like, when the nagar felt the shot in his black skin; he dhropped the wheel at once, and in course the ship twisted round in the storm and the sea that came reefed main topsail on a cruise away to leeward, and the jigger-boom was made a hape of kitchwood and everything on the jib-boom that was sprung and other damage done that I'm not able to tell you, for I was ordered by the captain from the cabin, and it was all hands on deck,' and there was rioting and swearing about the vessel for no short time after, and until such time as the captain and till Cock Roach pointed to me on the mizen cross trees, when the murdher was done, and we were left with the captain come up and took me away with them, and had made up their minds to hang me, only me friend the gintleman Scott interceded for me and got me off, telling them it would be as bad as murther to hang a—I mane a fool like said Erin that did not know what he was doing half his time, so that's how I got off. Yours,

ERIN.

List of Subscriptions to British Hospital

Amount previously published	$20,479
Edward Thornton	200
John Davidson	200
W P Campbell (donation)	400
H Green	200
London B Ayres & R'Plate Bank	2000
Gifford Brothers	1000
Derbyshire and Co.	700
James Hargreaves	400
H A Green	200
Thomas Duguid and Co.	500
Wm Davenport and Co.	200
Thomas Fallon	100
David Fleming	100
Patrick Galbraith	200
H Green	200
Thomas Gowland	200
John Gowland	200
J Drysdale	200
Thomas Drysdale and Co.	1000
Wm Ferguson	500
Dr Dick	500
H A Green	200
Rev J C Ford	200
Dakin	100
Boutefer (donation)	50
T Fox	200
Wm Dowdall	200
W Downes	200
H P Dowling	200
David Fulton	200
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Thomas Armstrong Sen.	500
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Richard Hargreaves	200
H E Hastler	100
John Healy	100
Wilsons Jacobs Sen. (donation)	500
R H Kinch	200
H Kinch	200
J E Harvey	100
Robert Lumsey	200
J Stanfield	200
John Shaw	200
John Shaw Junr	100
Thompson and Co.	200
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M Barry	100
John Walker	100
W H Wells	100
A Clerk (donation)	100
T D Peters	100
Robert	100
John Marshall	100
A Arriola (donation)	100
J C Hayes	100
George Ryan	100
Zimmerman Fairs and Co.	100
T Talafero (donation)	100
F Woodgate	100
A Rosignol	100
Romel	100
F Wauklyn	100
G Dempsey	100
J G Russell	200
	$44,429

B. Ayres 2nd August 1864.

T. H. GETTING,
Treasurer.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

The Marques do Olinda arrived yesterday with five days later dates than per Saintonge, i. e. to the 26th ult.

Dr. Herminandez, alias Dr. Bull, is in Rio Janeyro. At least his money does and your correspondent has got of the French packet to Europe.

THE BOCA BROTERS.

We learn from the Boca Packet who resisted the police, were a legion of liberators embarking to join Flores. It is most probable most of them were deserters, and rumour runs that when the Chief of Police applied to the Minister of War the latter told him not to bother his head about them. The Oriental republic must be thankful for the fellows we send over, for their benefit.

PROSECUTION OF CALVETE.

In another column we have an article on this subject. Since it was written the Second Senate has delivered its final decision, in conformity with our duty. The evening papers inform us that Sor. Rodrigo Antonio, to prosecute Major Calvete for libel before the Federal Court, was passed by 14 votes to 12.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 4, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, 437.

Paper price of sovereigns, 440.

Patacones fell again to-day, owing to the great project bugbear, which hangs over the Bolsa. The majority of the broker's seem to be bewildered as to when patacones will touch bottom.

First price to-day	28 65
Second "	28 60
Third and last	28 55
Cash sales, 52,189.	

TIME SALES.

For Friday, 4,000 at	28 60
Saturday	15,900 28 60
Aug. 31st	9,900 28 55
Aug. 1st	21,000 28 60
Do. 10th	4,000 28 50
Oct. 31st	5,000 28 50
Nov. 30th	1,600 28 45
April 30th	12,8 0 28 60
Nov 24th	8,100 28 50
Nov. 5th	3,200 28 50
Sept. 30th	8,000 28 50
Total sales, 236,740.	

Brokerage, $68 mje.

It is rather dull times on 'Change at present. The few important things that are going on, we are asked not to say a word about, and all the rest is nonsense and trash, fleeting visions of a broker's imagination. The majority of the brokers are disinclined to purchase patacones, because they have no much confidence in the fall. Nothing is easier than to drive them up again, and there are not wanting speculators to effect the combination.

The demand for paper for country purposes must and will be sensibly felt during the next month large sums of paper dollars will be sent out to the camp, but the general experience in Buenos Ayres is, that cause and effect are sometimes are diametrically opposite to what other countries would be as taken for granted.

Thus before the project is laid before the house, before the public is acquainted with its tenor, specie goes down—gets white discussed and ar gent, specie *in Buenos Ayres* specie must go up.

For the shearing of twenty millions of sheep, twenty millions of paper dollars will be required, and this paper must be taken off our market; therefore paper money must be in great demand *in Buenos Ayres* specie must go up.

So much is said touching the probable future of the market, that we have thought it well to throw out these hints, and we leave it to experienced men to say what they are worth.

We regret to say that a rather unpleasant dispute arose yesterday in the immediate vicinity of the Bolsa, between one of our most popular and respectable brokers, and a certain German gentleman, respecting a letter of credit drawn by the House of Rothschild in Frankfort on Rotschild in London, in favor of a Sor. Rosenthal of Frankfort, and by him duly endorsed to the German in question. The amount of the credit was for £30,000 sterling, the English broker had shown the letter to some parties who pronounced first that Rothschild was dead, and secondly that the signature of Rothschild was a forgery—the German gentleman who we believe was furnished with ample documents to prove the contrary was of course most indignant, and demanded of the names of the parties who had given such sinister auch opinions. High words passed and obtuse compliments were expressed. It appears that no one in town knows Rotschild's signature (Oh what a rather unfortunate circumstance to show the extreme ignorance of even our most influential bankers respecting the signature of the greatest banker in the world. The German gentleman was about to leave town for Montevideo, and of course very indignant, as he in his simplicity believed when he took Rotschild's bill he had the last on the face of the globe but it has proved otherwise in Buenos Ayres.

We hear of a new Tug Company, capital 800,000 patacones for towing vessels from Martin Garcia up the Parana and Uruguay. We think that it will pay well, and we hope that the English gentleman who has started will be successful and carry it out.

The sale of rams to-day at Urquiza's was the talk on 'Change. Mr. Hannah, Mr. Healy, and several other Scotch and Irish sheepfarmers bought at splendid prices. The animals brought from $3,000 to $3,500 apiece.

A sale of $5,000 National Bonds was effected to-day at 46 on time.

CHARTERS.

The Palma, to load hides in Montevideo for New York, at £ cts and 5 per cent.

The Dutch Barque ——, to load hides and tallow in Uruguay for England at 67s 6d and 5 per cent.

The Anna Maria has been placed on the berth to load for Antwerp, by Senn & Co.

PRODUCE SALES

107 dry cow hides, camp	9118
50 dos sheepskins, camp	220
50 do do camp	160
100 arr. grease	46
40 oligiuus hais, Corrientes	32 s. rs.

COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA

Extraordinary Performance for the Benefit of the

Wounded American Soldiers,

On Friday, 5th August,

STAR SPANGLED BANNER,

By the Corinthian

MARTA.

Between one of the acts the orchestra will play the National air

HAIL COLUMBIA

Madame Bridi has very kindly offered to sing the

BOLERO WALTZ,

Composed and dedicated to her by Professor Anetti, which was so highly applauded at her benefit.

An Eight o'Clock

Furnished Rooms.

To be let at No. 90 Calle Perjue (together or separately), a comfortable sitting room and two bedrooms, with or without board, in an English family.

3p,A1

John Gentles,

WATCHMAKER;

At Urie & Muir's, 162 Calle de la Defensa. 1m.A4

Look, Look.

Stencil Plates for Clothing, and Indelible Ink at

137 CALLE PIEDAD—137,

j 27, 12 m

A Female Cook

Wanted for plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations. Florida No. 278.

3p.A p

To be sold by Auction

BY

CARLOS HISTORINI

A magnificent house, situate in Plaza Parque, No 194 calle Talcahuano, being at present occupied by Sr. Frede Pereyra.

On Tuesday, 9th inst at noon sharp will be sold to the highest bidder the above large dwelling-house, finished in modern style regardless of expense, and described as follows:

It stands 171 yards front, by 66½ in depth, and contains 13 chambers, kitchen, stable for 6 horses, coach house for 2 carriages, garrets, cistern of 100 pipes, well, marble gallery from the parlor to the kitchen, all the rooms nicely paved. The roofs are tiled, the floors mostly of wood, the rooms neatly papered with handsome ceiling, and the house finished in every detail of lime being employed. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer

1p.A 3

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

SPRING MEETING, NOV 1, 1861.

Second Race, (2 miles.)

Total Stakes—Dr. G. Thorp's Bonnie Dundee, with Thos. Cannon, (colors) 1 1

Ascot Stakes, (2 miles.)

Another Stakes, (2 miles.)

Second Race, (2 miles.)

Total Stakes—Dr. G. Thorp's Bonnie Dundee, with Thos. Cannon, (colors) 1 1

Ascot Stakes, (2 miles.)

Another Stakes, (2 miles.)

Fourth Race, (2 miles.)

Ladies' Purse—Mr. Payne's Lady Elizabeth, with Bevan (colors) 1 1

Ascot Stakes, (2 miles.)

Challenge

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.						Regreso.						
Sn. 15 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.		Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	15 de Mayo.	
16	10 10	12 35	10 50	11 5	11 15	de la mañana	1	7 50	8 5	8 15	8 35	8 55	9 5	de la mañana
1 30	3 10	3 35	3 50	4 5	4 20	de la tarde	2		1 30	1 45	2 5	2 25	2 45	de la tarde
4 35	6 10	6 35	6 50	7 5	7 20	de la noche	3		4 15	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 30	de la noche

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.						Regreso.						
de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	
10	10 10	10 40	10 50	11 5	11 15	de la mañana	1	9 45	10	10 15	10 30	10 50	11	de la mañana
1 45	11 40	12	12 20	12 35	12 45	de la tarde	2	11 30	11 45	12	12 20	12 40	12 50	de la tarde
4 25	5 12	5	5 30	5 45	5 55	de la tarde	3	1 15	1 30	1 45	2	2 20	2 40	de la tarde
8 30	9 10	9 40	9 50	10 5	10 15	de la noche	4	4	4 15	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 30	de la noche
	7 35		7 55	8 15	8 30		5	6 15	6 30	6 45	7	7 30	7 50	

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubieren pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los que se deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches siguiente los trenes no pararán.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864

DIAS DE TRABAJO. **DIAS DE FIESTA.**

Salidas.				Regresos.				Salidas				Regresos.			
ESTACIONES.	TRENES.			ESTACIONES.	TRENES.			ESTACIONES.	TRENES.			ESTACIONES.	TRENES.		
	1°	2°	3°		1°	2°	3°		1°	2°	3°		1°	2°	3°
Liniers	6—	8-30	1-30	Floresta	7-30	9-30	3—	Liniers	6—	8-30	12—	Floresta	7-30	9-30	3—
Mataderos	6-10	10-35	2-40	Morazo	7-30	9-30	—	Mataderos	6-10	10-45	12-15	Morazo	7-30	9-30	3—
Flores	6-20	10-45	2-50	Belgrano	7-40	9-40	—	Flores	6-20	10-55	12-25	Belgrano	7-40	9-40	3-10
Villa	6-30	10-55	3—	Villa	7-50	9-50	—	Villa	6-30	11-05	12-35	Villa	7-50	9-50	3-20
"	6-45	11-15	3-30	San Martin	8-15	10-15	4-15	San Martin	6-45	11-20	12-50	San Martin	8-15	10-15	4-15
San	6-55	11-25	3-40	Floresta	8-30	10-30	4-30	Floresta	7-00	11-35	1-05	Floresta	8-30	10-30	4-30
Floresta	7-05	11-45	3-55	Flores	8-45	10-45	4-45	Flores	7-15	11-45	1-15	Flores	8-45	10-45	4-45
Flores	7-15	12—	4—	Belgrano	8-55	11—	5—	Belgrano	7-25	12—	1-30	Belgrano	8-55	11—	5—
Belgrano	7-30	12-15	4-15	Morazo	9—	11-15	5-15	Morazo	7-40	12-15	1-45	Morazo	9—	11-15	5-15
Morazo	7-40	12-25	4-25	Mataderos	9-10	11-25	5-25	Mataderos	7-50	12-25	1-55	Mataderos	9-10	11-25	5-25
Liniers	8—	1—	4-50	Liniers	9-30	11-45	5-45	Liniers	8—	1—	2-30	Liniers	9-30	11-45	5-45

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,867 pats. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS. MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Miguel Atzuengua, President — D. Estanislao Peña
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President — " J. A. Fernandez
" Antonio Marcó del Pont — " L. M. Vilches
" Jacobo Paravicini — " Mariano Billinghurst
" Constant Santamaria — " Ladislao F. Martinez

GERENTE.

D. JUAN CASADO,
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of $5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part the capital and interest of all who die in their Class

All those subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (fincas) and with the greatest security

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

Article 66.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 6 of the Statutes of the Society the lowest sum required is fixing $200 annually, payable in sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of those particular sections.

By these means the Directory hopes to gain its object which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office. No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), here prospectuses and circulars may be had.

SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of Improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of
Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality;
Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all sizes;
Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Real Welsh Flannels,
9-4. 10-4. 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;
White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.
Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

Hotel Harmony.

The proprietor of the Hotel de L'Harmonie has the honor to inform the English and German public that from the 1st of August he will open a Restaurant and Table d'Hote.

Breakfast—first hour 9 o'clock, another at 10 o'clock, Dinner—first at 4 o'clock, second 5 o'clock. Every Sunday mock turtle soup.

Gentlemen who desire can be served in an extra dining room, and parties attended to.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, or any kind of Dishes for families or companies can be strictly served, with very short notice. Prices moderate.

121—CALLE MAYO—124

j 21, 12 p

Governess.

A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in tuition, is anxious to obtain a situation as Resident Governess in Buenos Ayres. The course of instruction comprises English in its several branches, the use of the globes, drawing, painting, music, and instruction in singing, and the rudiments of French.

Pupils under 12 years of age preferred.

Apply to Messrs. G. and H. M'Kern 25 Calle San Martin.

j 19 1 m

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS STORE,

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware and Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods English, French, and German China Services. Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets. Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON & CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.
(Corner of Posts)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

The Standard Printing Office.

All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges; bill-heads, $200 per thousan 1; papeletas, $150 per thousand; circulars or placards $50 per hundred.

0 X

Great Reduction.

STREET-VIEWS AT 80.

Luigi Bartoli has a large collection of views of Buenos Ayres, its streets, suburbs &c. at 80 dols. Recoba nueva, Plaza Victoria.

2m J.

Good Camp

To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.

For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeo., Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Puletas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Máquinas de cortar Alrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAYA & CO.,
No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Maya and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The same depositors in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artizans, working men, and tenants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out of interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, or other pleasures.

The Bank of Maya and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same advantages to their city, and will open a Savings Book of No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m. for the reception of the sums of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Maya and Co. do explicitly assure to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The bank of Maya and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will receive immediate support from the industrial classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 10, 1864.

Pp. Maya and Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

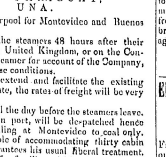
First—The Bank receives at intervals any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency to Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor have his pass book, it is to be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

The Steamer URUGUAY, now in port, will be despatched hence on the 20th inst., with a full cargo, calling at Montevideo to coal only. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating fifty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith guarantees his usual liberal treatment. These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
j1 85 Reconquita.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paron until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paron will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

j 1x

Hardware.

Just received per ship Ellen, from Liverpool, a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Nails, Screws, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Saddlery, Ironmongery, Brushes, Combs, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Candles, Lamps, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Glass, Earthenware, Crockery, Cooking Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Brass, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Window Blinds, Cornices, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Gilt Frames, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Plated Goods, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Gun Cases, Shooting Belts, Pouches, Flasks, Games, Toys, Dolls, Perambulators, Rocking Horses, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Hose Pipes, Sprinklers, Garden Seats, Iron Hurdles, Wire Netting, Iron Fencing, Iron Gates, Iron Railings, Iron Columns, Iron Roofing, Iron Buildings, Iron Stables, Iron Coach Houses, Iron Sheds, Iron Offices, Iron Warehouses, Iron Shops, Iron Houses, Iron Churches, Iron Chapels, Iron Schools, Iron Hospitals, Iron Prisons, Iron Barracks, Iron Bridges, Iron Piers, Iron Jetties, Iron Lighthouses, Iron Beacons, Iron Buoys, Iron Tanks, Iron Cisterns, Iron Boilers, Iron Steamers, Iron Lighters, Iron Barges, Iron Boats, Iron Pontoons, Iron Floating Docks, Iron Dredging Machines, Iron Steam Cranes, Iron Steam Engines, Iron Steam Pumps, Iron Steam Hammers, Iron Steam Rollers, Iron Steam Ploughs, Iron Steam Harrows, Iron Steam Reapers, Iron Steam Threshers, Iron Steam Mowers, Iron Steam Diggers, Iron Steam Shovels, Iron Steam Navvies, Iron Steam Excavators, Iron Steam Pile Drivers, Iron Steam Saw Mills, Iron Steam Planing Machines, Iron Steam Boring Machines, Iron Steam Punching Machines, Iron Steam Shearing Machines, Iron Steam Bending Machines, Iron Steam Rolling Machines, Iron Steam Forging Machines, Iron Steam Hammering Machines, Iron Steam Riveting Machines, Iron Steam Screwing Machines, Iron Steam Cutting Machines, Iron Steam Drilling Machines, Iron Steam Turning Machines, Iron Steam Grinding Machines, Iron Steam Polishing Machines, Iron Steam Boring Machines, Iron Steam Punching Machines, Iron Steam Shearing Machines, Iron Steam Bending Machines, Iron Steam Rolling Machines, Iron Steam Forging Machines, Iron Steam Hammering Machines, Iron Steam Riveting Machines, Iron Steam Screwing Machines, Iron Steam Cutting Machines, Iron Steam Drilling Machines, Iron Steam Turning Machines, Iron Steam Grinding Machines, Iron Steam Polishing Machines.

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments
19 " Overtures.
80 " Pianoforte Pieces.
35 " Sacred Music do
68 " Quadrilles.
36 " Polkas.
26 " Waltzes.
21 " Mazurkas, Varsovianas, Schottishes &c.
100 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Glees, with Piano Accompaniments.

Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music, lately received from London, from 85 upwards, on sale at G. & H. MacKern's, 24 Calle San Martin. j 16 1 m

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—$2,500,000 fully subscribed. Agents for Buenos Ayes and the River Plate,
BRANDT, HORN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.

J1, 1m

JOHN KEMSLEY,

140—CALLE PARQUE—140.

Public and Official Translator, Land Agent.

Orders from England promptly attended to. m 8 x

On sale in the parlors of Las Flores squatter's right to 3 leagues of good camp for sheep. Lindeza Messrs. Fortuguez, Goya and Canales.

In the partido of Tandil, 68 leagues from Buenos Ayres, one league, limderos Messrs. Ivoala, pays $6,000 per annum rent to the Government.

In property seventeen leagues in Cordoba, embracing the railway on both sides. This land is at present stocked with cattle and mules and has over 100,000 hides on the spot ready for building walls, houses, corrals, &c

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb

Table d'Hote on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5$. to 10$. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 23.

Just Published,

Price $20,

"The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes,"

By M. G. MULHALL.

On sale at Messrs. M'Kern's

Grand Hotel Du Louvre

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Louvre has the honor to inform the public that from 1st of July, he will open a table d'hote in his saloons at a fixed hour.

Breakfast will be served at 10 o'clock, dinner at 5 p.m. The bill of fare will be changed everyday, and there will be first class. The proprietor hopes by a good and choice selection of viands and an attentive service to leave nothing to be desired, in satisfying his numerous supporters J 29 1m

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

JOHN BEST & BROS.

j6, 1 m

ENGLISH LAND AGEACY OFFICE.

Land, House, and General Agency.

The undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Land, Houses, Stock, &c., and are prepared to make advances on same.

The want of a formal establishment of this nature has been greatly felt. Emigrants and other parties arriving here will find accurate and detailed information.

The undersigned have Camp for sale in the Provinces of Santa Fe, Cordova, Santiago, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental; plans and explanations of same may be seen by calling at their Office,

Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 67

f m, j 5 C. SMITH & CO.

British Library Catalogue.

Price 40.

On sale at this office at the Library Each month we will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as supplied. a x

To Let

Two front rooms furnished or unfurnished, separately to gentlemen only. Enquire at 131, Calle Chile. j 1 1 m

"The Standard," "Evening Post," "Mercantile Journal," and "Buenos Ayres Herald," are the only newspapers published in Buenos Ayres, and are printed by the Proprietors and Editors of the Co. & Co. Mitchell.